PRICES FOR ADVERTISING

lines, or less, three insertions

THE UNION.

BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES Editor of the Union:

Rio DE JANEIRO, June 6, 1846.

The principal event here of late has been a change of ministry, owing to dissensions which had coursed during the recent voyage of the Emperor between the commander of the squadron, Admiral grenfell, an Englishman in the service of Brazil, and Senor Jose Carlow de Almeida Forres, the Min-ster of the Empire, or Secretary of State for the Home Department. The latter, immediately upon his return, endeavored to obtain satisfaction for the count which he said the dismits of the Crown had

state, whose action is always indispensable, is a vast pigeon-hole, where papers that are once filed away are allowed to take their chance with the white ant and the dust—a kind of chancery in which suits are quietly consigned to the sleep of ages, buried without book or candle. The allusion in the report, to the United States, is in the friend-liest spirit, and shows that there is an appreciation. in the report, to the United States, is in the friendliest spirit, and shows that there is an appreciation
here of the the advantages accruing from our intercourse, which must lead to excellent results.
Senor Limpo was called upon in the chamber of
representatives to explain the ministerial changes,
and after mentioning what I have stated, expressed
a strong regret that the construction of the cabinet in this country is so weak as to permit it to
be overthrown by such trivial causes. The chief
defect complained of is the want of a head. There
is no premier here as in England and France—no
one minister who has any the slightest control
over the rest; and this in a monarchical government
is pronounced to be a serious evil which will always
be a source of confusion and insecurity. The pres-

425

m Arrion.

" LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 29, 1846.

Sir Robert Peel and M. Guizot seemed to render it certain that if the viscount had not been instructed to bring about an intervention conjointly with Brazil, he had at least made a proposal to that effect on his own responsibility, to which the two governments had declined to accede. Ministers, accordingly, were charged with falsehood as well as folly. But a few days since, Limpo de Abren, in a remarkably lucid and effective discourse, made it manifest, as far as official documents could show, that the "entente cordisle" had entertained the idea of interfering long prior to the advent of Abrantes, and that the latter had done no more than sound them as to their designs—it being highly important for Brazil to ascertain their aims. Referring to the assertions of the premiers, he made the significant remark that he was of course bound to feel the profoundest respect for the attempts of two such eminent men as pect for the statements of two such eminent men s M. Guizot and Sir Robert Peel, but that he woul

spect for the statements of two such eminent men as M. Guizot and Sir Robert Peel, but that he would leave the chamber to draw its own inference from the facts which he had laid before it—a polite way of hinting that the statements of the eminent men might be more respectable than true—facts, in the phrase of Burns, being "chiels that dinns ding and wad nae be disputed." The inference to my mind is, that the viscount was less discreet with his tongue than he has been with his pen. It is so easy in the excitement of talk to say more than is intended, that there would seem to be a much greater probability of his having uttered something inble to the interpretation put upon it by the premiers, than that two such men should have been guilty of a deliberate and concerted falsehood.

The last intelligence from the river shows that the guardian angel, whether good or bad, of Rossa has not deserted him. Gen. Faz and the governor of Corrientes have quarrelled and come to blows, and the former, after two defeats, has been compelled to retreat into Paraguay with the forces of that republic. Thus have perished all the full-blown hopes of destruction from that quarrer to Gen. Bossa, and thus is crushed the project which was entertained of joining Entre-Ress, Corrientes, and Paraguay into a confederation under English guardianash, by which the navigation of the river would be controlled, and the great snake of Buenos Ayres be scotched, if not killed. The phrase which Moreau is said to have uttered, when he received his death-wound, in regard to Napoleon—Caeoquin l'est loujours heur eur us as applicable to the Guacho as it was to the Corsican.

Bribery, without doubt, is the secre of the move-

VOLUME II.

gard to Napoleon—Caeoguin I'est toujours heur euxis as applicable to the Guacho as it was to the Corsican.

Bribery, without doubt, is the secret of the movement in Corrientes. The governor of that province
is the brother of the General Madriaga who commanded the vanguard of Paz, when it was routed
by Urguiza in the beginning of the last campaign,
and who was then made prisoner, but who was
treated with such unexampled lenity as to engender
the strongest suspicions of his having been seduced
by the dictator's gold, or rather paper, of which
there is no end. Immediately after the flight of
Paz, the captive was released from the parole on
which he had ostensibly been placed, and sent at
the head of 1,500 of Urguiza's soldiers to assist his
brother. The next arrival will doubtless bring
news of the reunion of Corrientes with Buenos
Ayres, in which case the veterae army of Urguiza
will be free to march upon Montevideo, and, comsined with the troops of Oribe, be abundandy sufficient for the capture of the town, even if the report
that Mr. Ouneley has received peremptory commanda
to send away the two regiments which he has been
keeping from their destination—the Cape of Good
Hope—without, or rather against orders, be correct. Fifteen thousand fighting men, such as the
"outsiders" would then have, would be more than
a match for a few hundred British, even if they
were Waterloonas, supported by a few negroes, and
Basques, and Italiana—a motley, discordant crew—
of not more than three thousand at most. Rivera,
to be sure, is between Oribe and Urguiza, but his
followers may be counted by tens; and he has,

Basques, and Italians—a motley, discordant crew—of not more than three thousand at most. Rivera, to be sure, is between Oribe and Urguiza, but his followers may be counted by tens; and he has, moreover, a very bad habit of being beaten by both those generals.

The luck of Rosas can only be equalled by the corruption of his nature, and the imbecility of his foreign enemies. Never were two great nations engaged in so little a contest, carried on in so little a contest, carried on in so little a way. They seem to have adopted the Shaksperian idea, that though it is excellent to have a giant's strength, it is tyrannous to use it like a giant; but a change must now come over their dream of pacific warfare, of they will be made to cut the most contemptible figure that was ever offered to the derision of the world. The shout of "op and at them" must now be substituted for the ejaculation of peace, peace, while there is no peace—particularly since the decree which Rosas has just issued, ordering his officers to treat as incendiaries all French and English prisoners, in consequence of the burning of a number of vessels in the harbor of Ensimada, by boats of the blockaders of Buenoa Ayres. This deuselessly, for so long a time; and they can, surely, not be justified in complaining, if they are treated accordingly by the victim of their lawless and murderous attack. They cannot claim to be treated as prisoners of war, who disclaim the existence of war while they invade and destroy. A young English midshipman has been captured since the promulgation of the decree, and is supposed to have been incontinently put to death. Should this be the case—and it is by no means improbable, for the dictator has never made himself obnoxious to the sarcasm of Juvenal, that "nulls unquam de morte hominis cunclatio lorge est"—it is to be presumed that the British lion and the Gallic cock will begin to roar and to crow with something like a vengeance. A pretext will have been afforded for a direct attack upon Rosas, by which the "incendiaries" will be comsonor Limpo was called upon in the chamber of presentatives to explain the ministerial changes and after mentioning what I have stated, expressed and after mentioning what I have stated, expressed and the mentioning what I have stated, expressed and the ministerial course of the control of

Prial and honorable acquittal of Captain Thornto General Taylor's proclamation—health of the arm advance towards Monterey, Sc.

Dr. Daniel McPhail, surgeon of the Tennesser regiment, a native of Franklin, Tennessee, disd of the evening of the 13th instant, and was buries with military honors the next day. He had been

It is said that there are some emissaries abo

The troops are is fine health, and eager for the campaign now opening. The river is falling rapidly from Reynosa downward. The seventh infantry were supposed to be at Camargo on the 15th instant, and no doubt is expressed that Colonel Haya's command from San Antonio has joined them

says:

"The Catholic chaplains sent out by President
Polk to officiate for the soldiers professing that
faith, attempted this morning to address the citizens
of Matamoras, but they were refused the use of the

The following problemation has been issued by General Taylor, and is published in both the Eng lish and Spanish languages, in the Matamoras pa

After many years of patient endurance, the Uni

destroyed the iterty of the press, desponed you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military dictator. Your army and rulers extort from the people by grievous taxation, by forced loans and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Cumanches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into a captivity more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition. It is these tyrants, and their corupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impovertshed—some of whom have boildly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European prince upon the throne of Mexico.

We come to obtain a reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries—we come to obtain indemnity

Mexico.

We come to obtain a reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries—we come to obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future—we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties—but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from deapots, to drive back the savage Cumanches; to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and to compel them to restore to you from captivity your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your lears and churches; the property of your churches and citizons, the emblems of your faith and its ministers shall be protected and remain inviolate.

Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic church. In every State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic churches exist, and the priests perform their holy functions, in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator, shall be treated as enemies.

We shall sweat from your orchings but food for our

ceive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator, shall be treated as enemies.

We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall always be paid in cash the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspure you with hatred for our republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Paredes were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic government. In your struggle for liberty with the Spanish monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence. Our own commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity onjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible, but if they could succeed, it would be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, enting out your substance, and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the press, as the first step towards the introduction of that monarchy which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants, who, whilst they have wronged ed and insulted us, have deprived you of your liber.

throw the tyrants, who, whilst they have wronged ed and insulted us, have deprived you of your liber-ty; but the Mexican people who remain neutral du-

be protected against their republican army of the Uni Z. TAYLOR, Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding

character, and with few exceptions money is the God; with us, our country—a proof of the superio moral character of our race, at least. I cannot leav

in good condition, anxious to meet the fos.
"The gallant little Captain Todd, of Mobile, has
just errived, not at present in command, but I hop
will be.
PALO ALTO."

toliowing statement, showing the present location of the different regiments composing the army of occupation:

At the Brazos are the Alabama and Baltimore regiments, and immediately opposite, on the Point, the, Texan regiment of Infantry. At Burita is Featherston's regiment of Louisiana volunteers; quarter of a mile above, the Louisiana Legion and four detached companies of Alabama volunteers; quarter of a mile further up you come to Peyton's Louisiana volunteers; and St. Louis Legion, and three miles above Burita the Tennessee regiment, being all the troops below the place. At Matamoras, below the ferry, are the 8th infantry and the regular artiflery—forming a brigade; the 3d and 4th infantry are below Fort Paredes, above the town on the river; the 5th, do., above the same fort. Nineteen miles by land and fifty by water, the Washington, Jackson, and Dakin's regiments Louisiana volunteers, with Gen. Desha's Alabama command, are encamped. At Reynosa, the lat regular infantry are posted, and the 7th are at or near Gamargo. It is almost impossible to give you the position of the dragoons or rangers, for they are always moving from one place to another. The last I heard of the dragoons, two days ago, most of them were near Palo Alto, leaving one company for service below the 3d and 4th infantry. The cavalry from eastern Texas, were near the Point, and several transient companies of middle Texas were between them and the Rio Grande, at at old rancho. Capt. McCullough's Rangers are on a sout towards Monterey, Capt. Wella's (late Walker's) are in or about the city; Capt. Bell's, from Corpus Christi, do.; Capt. Price has disbanded; Gen. Burleson is on the other side of the river, with a few men, on his own hook—as also Gen. Lamer. There are a number of Texas companies somewhere about, but I cannot tell you the precise place they occupy.

had penetrated to the precipitous chiffs that over-lieng Monterey, when a trooper, a very adventur-cus soldier, named Cummins, reached a point over-henging the bishop's palace, which commanded a view of the whole city.

of the Rio Grande, all safe, on the 17th instant. There were no signs of Mexican soldiery in the vicinity of Camargo.

Capt. Walker had returned from his expedition to Monterey, and delivered a report, which is said to be an exceedingly interesting one, of the state of the country, through which he passed, halting places, &c., &c. There is no probability of any

weather had again assumed a permanent aspect; the waters were everywhere falling, and the whole of

PENNAGOLA, July 20, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: An opportunity now offering by the teamship Princeton, to Pensacola, I avail myself of to communicate what little news we have here.

mpting to get water a party fired on by

plies. Whether or not it is the intention of the "powers that be" to keep us down here that long, or allow us occasionally to repair to Pensacola, is more than I can say.

We have rumors here that several line-of-battle saips are being fitted out for this station. If this be true, no doubt it is the intention of government to attack the castle. I am inclined to think that we may have cause to rue the day that the attempt was made. Tis a very strong place, and will require hard blows to overcome it. But I trust the government contemplates nothing so foolish. It can only be captured at a great sacrifice of human life, as well as of ships; and when captured, (if ever.) could only be held at a still greater sacrifice of his by the ravages of the semito.

It is the impression of our commodore that the Mexicans cannot hold out much longer. They are doing nothing towards prosecuting the war, and Paredes dare not leave the city of Mexico.

Congress is still in session, but is doing nothing. It has passed a decree, however, authorizing Paredes to prosecute the war, but has furnished him no means of doing so. The fact is, Congress cannot devise the way to raise the "ways and means." Time, however, will soon show what is to be done. The frigate Raritan will follow the Princeton to Pensacola in a few days. She has about eight on the sick list with the scarvy.

The Mobile Tribune says:

"We learn that the Princeton brought despatches of an important character from our squadron had by this time taken possession of Alvarado. The Princeton arrived a short time before the departure of the mail, leaving little time for our correspondent at Pensacola to prepare his letter. By the next mail we may learn something of the movements of the Pacific squadron.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city for the following extracts of a letter from his son, an

Palo Alto, leaving one company for service below the 3d and 4th infantry. The cavalry from eastern as were near the Point, and aeveral transient of Exas were near the Point, and aeveral transient of middle Texas were between them and the Rio Grande, at at old rancho. Capt. McGulle lough's Rangers are on a scout towards Monterey; (apt. Wells's (late Walker's) are in or about the Prince has disbanded; Gen. Burleson is on the other offer in the Washington regiment. Louisana volution of the Prince has disbanded; Gen. Burleson is on the other offer in the Washington regiment. Louisana volution of the Prince has disbanded; Gen. Burleson is on the other offer in the Washington regiment cutters and papers indicate that the war will be prosecuted with vigor and of the river, with a few men, on his own hook of the Prince has disbanded; Gen. Burleson is on the other offer in the Washington regiment. The fineleds as a Gen. Lamar. There are a number of the Pacilic sequence from lesson, and offer in the Washington regiment. The fineleds are the Washington regiment with great the Washington regiment. The fineleds are the Washington with Marketon the Washington of the Prince-Americain that the Prench of about, 10,000 men.

Every fresh arrival from the seat of war serves to get the prince of the paper target, though variously estimated:

"Dear Fame. We arrived here on the 7th in the Washington of the Pacilic sequence of the same with the present accession of Congress in the Washington of the Pacilic sequence of the washington of the

NUMBER 76

NEW YORK, July 25, 1846.

It is a source of congratul

th only transfers its profits from one class to another, and the enhancement of price on the one hand is met by a correspondent reduction on the other." No problem in Euclid is clearer or more conclusive than the above axioms of political economy.

How long would the system of protection endure, were tax-gatherers to go among the unprotected farmers of the country, the commercial men and sailors of our scaports, and demand of them the annual payment of millions for the benefit of the other classes? Suppose the bonnty to them, and the revenue for the government were collected to the present extent by direct taxation; that on one page of the exciseman's book, should be stated the amount due from each member of the community to the

That the unprotected classes are called upon to pay the protected operators two dollars for every one paid into the treasury of the United States, would seem sufficiently unjust and oppressive, it evice even preserve, in the property is left wholly out of view, and this unequal taxation is levied on what the people may happen to consume in the way of clothing or other necessary articles, the inequality rises mountain high.

In our country, the great mass of the 3 or 4 million of unprotected people, are compelled to labor to earn their submittenes by the sweat of their brow. Our institutions do not favor sinceres or exemptions from toil. Where one can live without work, ninety-nine in the hundred must labor in some calling or other. That some become vastly richer than others, is seen

from taxation. It intended to recognise the true recedom and notifity of honest labor, to impose no axclusive burdens upon it, to give it a fair and open field, to leave its road open and unobstructed to competency and wealth. What are our laws? How do they square with the high and noble designs of the government? The tax-getherer, after claiming two dollars for the protected to each one paid the government, would have to tell the laboring farmer with a large family of children, or the hardworking blacksmith, carpenter, or the ship-builder, or other mechanic, that he had to pay as much or imore than the millionaire. In other words, let us suppose, that taking his tax book, he proceeded to the residence of Mr. John Jacob Astor. (I mention Mr. Astor's name with all due respect, and only in the way of illustration, because he is said to "Why the people were laying saide their parry feelings and comming in favor of active and serve resistance to the comming in favor of active and serve resistance to the Nothing had transpired concerning the object of the British naval officers who arrived at Point Isabel on a mission to Gen. Taylor.

One of our correspondents at Point Isabel writes as follow:

"Our popular and efficient commandant, Major Monroe, reliquished the command of the post about a week ago, having been given a most beau stiful, responsible, and envisede command, as 'chief of artillery,' or commandant of the light artillery batteries. Every one in the army was pleased to see the command of the light artillery ring times." Every one in the army was pleased to see the command given to such an able officer, and for the island to see the command given to such an able officer, and for the island to see the command to of the light artillery for the correspondence of the Bee, the following statement, showing the present location of the different regiments componing the army of occasions." We copy from the correspondence of the Bee, the following statement, showing the present location of the different regiments componing the army of competition.

At the Brazos are the Alabama and Baltimore regiments, and immediately opposite, on the Points. The Brazos are the Alabama and Baltimore regiments componing the army of competition. At the Brazos are the Alabama and Baltimore regiments of infantry. At Barris, is Featherston's regiment of infantry. At Barris, is Featherston's regiment of infantry are below the ferry, are the 8th documents of the control of the correspondence of the benefit of the capture of the capture of the correspondence of the benefit of the capture of the c

Upland and Texas, Mo-Florida, bile, and N. C.

none. 7 # 7 c. 7 # 8 7 8 # 8 9 none. Inferior
Ordinary to good ord.
Middling to good mid.
Middling for to fair
Fully fair to good fair Yours, truly, &c.

New York, July 27, 1846.

coveries, which were made by deep and excavations by the enterprising explorers. Cremieux says in his report, "that between and Egypt there are vast softudes which ere once covered by namerous populations, with our lating thies and contrated helds. Two cities

our spiendid specimens of sculpture, in a state of high preservation, discovered inarble palaces, of highly-wrought marble. The style of sculpture was said to resemble that of the "Persepolis." The figures were said to be remarkably fine in anatomical proportions. The muscles of the arms and legal were remarkably well developed. Five base relieves were found in a high state of preservation. The personages in as many chariots drawn by four horses. They also discovered inscriptions on the walls beneath the bas-relief works of sculpture. Among other things they found a beautifully sculptured head of a boy. Their collections became extensive and valuable, and it would appear that they are in the way of transportation to France, and that it is proposed to publish the results of their labors. Other excavations will likely be made, and new discoveries be multiplied, by which means a flood of light may be thrown upon the ancient customs, manners, and wealthy city of Nineveh, which has been for so many ages buried beneath the sands and dust of the earth. The explorers state that the colors with which works of art had been painted out and white were found in a remarkable state of preservation. Perham a similar excavations and colors with which was and and dust of the carth.

rospect is good for falling weather.

Sales at the stock boards were light to-day, but prices were firm. Only 300 or 400 bales cotton sold; prices firm.

Sales of Genesee flour were made to-day at \$4 124 a \$4 187; and of Michigan at \$4 061 a \$4 121; mar-

set tolerably firm.

3,000 bushels corn sold at 51; a 52. 1,000 do atern mixed at 521. Rye remains at

Whitakey at 21.
Provisions are better. Mess pork sold at §10 a §10 12], and prime at §8 12].
5,000 lbs. becswax sold at 26j a 27. No change Freights and exchange as last quoted.

Yours, &c.

New York, July 28, 1846. It seems the Britannia which sailed from Boston on the 16th inst. got aground to the northeast of Halifax in a dense fog, but was backed off without very serious injury. She underwent inspection in Halifax, and after receiving some wlight repairs she receeded on her journey. Some gentlemen who ad taken passage in her left at Halifax, and had re-wred to Beston via St. John'a.

The feeling in this community with regard to the

they do not cover the tables of senators with memorials and petitions, and beseige them by personal importunity. Why should they do all this? Did they not elect a majority of representatives in favor of reduction? After having done this, to have crowded upon them with petitions and memorials, would have exhibited a want of confidence in those they had chosen to represent them. It is positively absurd for Mr. Webster coolly to declare that the shipping interest are not in favor of the revenue bill. As much as the shipping interest is represented in New York as anywhere else; and it may be said, with scarcely an exception, that it is opposed to the tariff of 1842, and in favor of the revenue bill.

Mr. Webster is grossly mistaken. The great mass of people opposed to the law of 1842, and in favor of reduction, do feel and feel deeply. Their very sitence lends solemnity to their feelings, indicating its depth, width, and strength. Let the present revenue bill by any quibble fall through, the people will nearly any the people opposed to the betray-chat will be heard—that will not be betrayed—that will be heard—that will not be betrayed—that will be heard—that will not be betrayed—that will be weighed and found wanting. A voice will come up from an unequally burdened neonle to those walls that will cause as much con-

more intolerant the disciples the greater the absur-dity of what they defend.
Take the whig papers—the Tribune, the New York Express, the Albany Journal, and Boston which defend protection with the most reckless and phrenzied zeal, with all their train of intolerant correspondents, and what does it all prove? That such violent and denunciatory intoleration cannot fail to create distrust in the correctness of the principles they do advocate. What would these people have? Would they, like Mohamedans, force others to believe their wild dogmas? Do they really wish that capital, or the money-power, should control the legislation of the country, and that all public laws which do not protect one interest at the expense of the other are bad? The people have on one occasion, through the providential aid of a patriot of iron nerve, taken of the hydra-headed bank power, allied as it was with protection for evil. They will yet some day bring down to a harmless gage the remaining head of the monster, and that is protection.

The corner stone of a new church in Brooklyn is

The corner stone of a new church in Brooklyn is to be laid this afternoon.

Attempts have been made to fire Worcester, Massachusetts. Letters from the United States ship Congress, at Valparaiso, appear in the Journal of Commerce. The necessity of a government steamer in the Pacific is strongly urged—either the Princeton, or a new one something like her.

We had two small fires in the city last night.

Col. Stevenson's regiment is to be mustered into service this week.

The ship Christiana cleared to-day for London. The Roscius sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

The stock sales were limited to-day; and at the first board prices advanced, but fell off heavily at the second.

800 bales of cotton sold; 700 do. on the way from Charleston were also sold. No change. 500 bar-800 bales of cotton sold; 700 do. on the way from Charleston were also sold. No change. 500 barrels Michigan flour sold at \$4 06;; 1,000 do. Brooklyn, ground, sold at \$4 12; 6,000 bushels North Carolina new wheat sold: 3,000 at 85, 1,200 at 75, and the remainder at 87; 3,000 bushels southern white corn sold at 50, and some damaged western mixed at 49. Provisions same as yesterday. Whiskey, 100 barrels, at 21 cents.

Freights and exchange without alterations.
Yours, C.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—

On Monday, the 3d of August next, I shall sell on the premises, at 4 o'clock, p. m., a valuable farm belonging to Dr. James G. Coombe, lying half a mile from the eastern branch bridge, being part of a tract called St. Elizabeth, containing 181 acres, more or less. The property is handsomely located for a market farm, having peculiar advantages of southern and eastern exposures, with a perpetual stream of water flowing through it, with several fine springs on it, and a well of the finest water in the yard. The land is fertile, and very susceptible of improvement. A large portion of it is in good wood, with a large number of rails already wrought out for fencing, and the fencing in good order. It has with a large number of rails already wrought out for fencing, and the fencing in good order. It has also on it good young orchards of apple, peach, pear, and damson trees of the choicest fruit. It is well known to be one of the most healthy locations in the District, and presents a beautiful view of Washington and its vicinity.

Terms: One-fourth cash, balance on a credit of one and two years, for notes bearing interest. A deed given, and a deed of trust taken on the property. Title indisputable.

A. GREEN.

A. GREEN, July 25-4

POR SALE, a very handsome buggy, nearly new. It is very light and very strongly built, laquire at the carriage shop of Mr. J. M. YOUNG, on 6th street, near Coleman's Hotel.

July 27—1w